

Appendix N

Draft EIS Comment Letters

APPENDIX N

DRAFT EIS COMMENT LETTERS

Atlantic Rim Draft EIS Comment Analysis Process

Introduction

In December 2005, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Rawlins Field Office (RFO) released a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed Atlantic Rim Natural Gas Development Project. On December 12, 2005, a Notice of Availability (NOA) for public review and comment on the DEIS was published in the *Federal Register* (Volume 70, No. 237, pp. 73481–73482). The DEIS was distributed in both paper and electronic formats (on CD-ROM), and was available for downloading from the BLM's website at www.wy.blm.gov. Additional copies of these volumes were made available for public inspection at the RFO, 1300 N. Third St., Rawlins, WY, and at the BLM Wyoming State Office, 5353 Yellowstone Road, Cheyenne, WY. The BLM invited public and agency comment on the DEIS and technical support documents for a period of 60 calendar days.

The purpose of this narrative summary is to provide the numbers and types of comments that were received during the comment period for the DEIS and to describe the process by which all comments were analyzed to determine their relevance and significance for subsequent revision of the document. In addition, this summary describes the comment tracking procedures used for preparation of the final EIS along with the organization of appendices N and O to assist the reader in locating specific letters/comments and BLM responses.

The Public Comment Process under NEPA

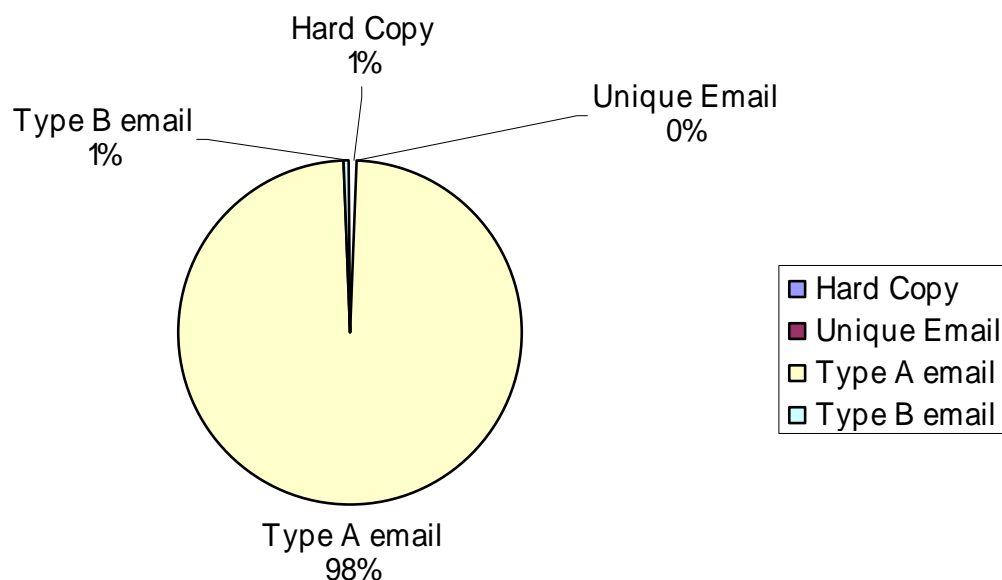
Solicitation of public comment on draft plans for major federal actions is required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Specifically, the BLM and other federal agencies must “assess and consider [the resulting public] comments both individually and collectively” (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1503.4). Comments received on the Atlantic Rim DEIS are viewed as critical to helping the BLM modify or clarify, as necessary, the existing alternatives and the preferred alternative to best suit the purpose and need for the project in light of public, project sponsor, and cooperating agency input; to potentially develop and evaluate new alternatives; to supplement, improve, or modify the existing environmental analyses; and to correct factual errors in the DEIS.

Overview of Comments Received

During the 60-day comment period for the Atlantic Rim DEIS, BLM's RFO received over 59,400 individual comment letters including approximately 59,100 email and 300 hard copy comment letters (figure N-1). Comments were received from state, federal and local agencies, environmental advocacy groups, landholders, leaseholders, oil and gas companies, and the public. Some comment letters were submitted in both hard copy and electronic form creating a small number of duplicate letters.

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Figure N-1. Comments by Submittal Type.



The large number of email comments were divided into the following three groups:

1. Type A: Form email submitted via the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) website <http://nrdc.org/>.
2. Type B: Form email.
3. Unique: Email prepared by individuals or organizations containing predominantly original material (e.g. not a form email).

Process for Tracking and Analyzing Public Comments

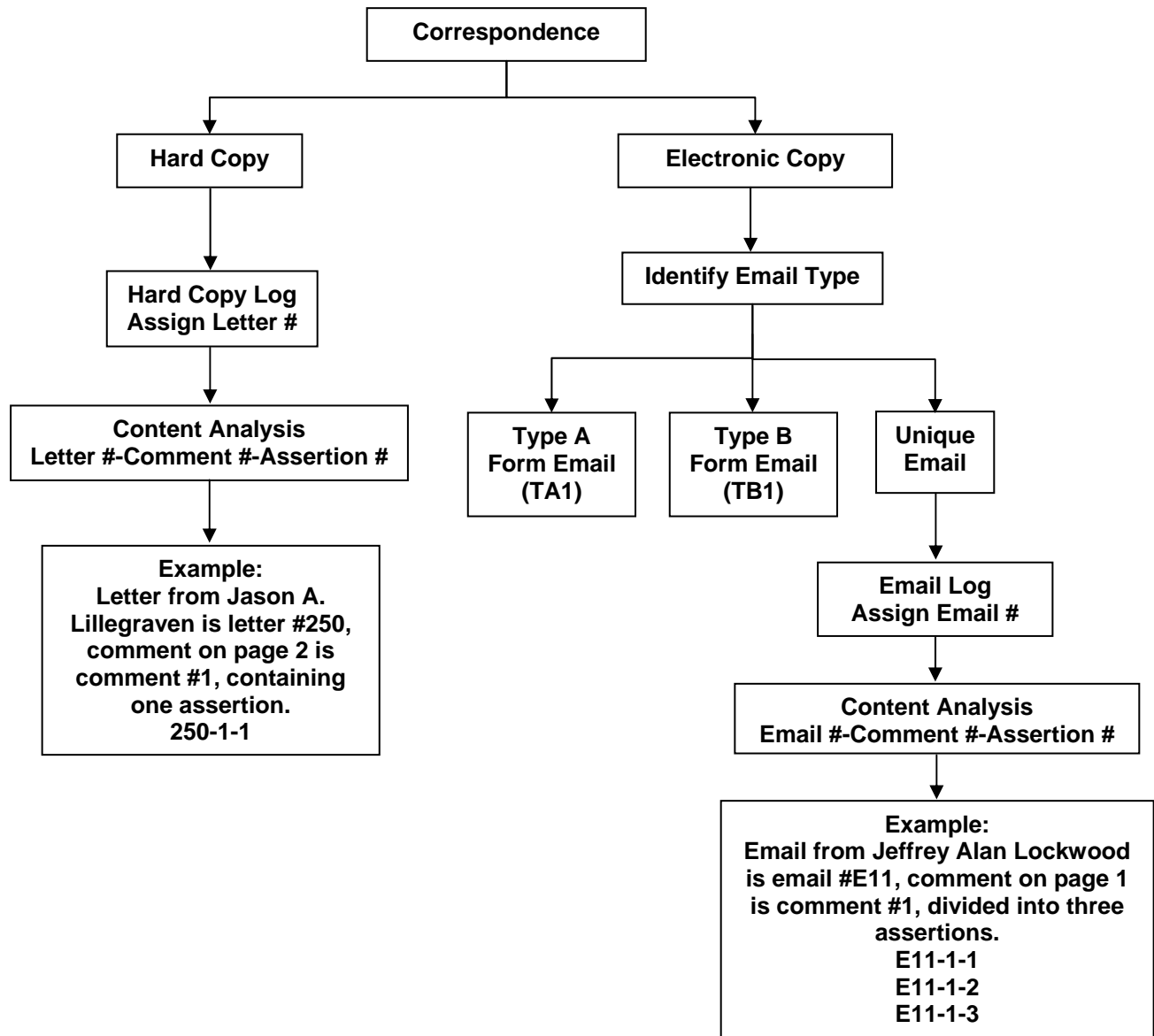
Public comments play an integral role in the NEPA process. The process for tracking and analyzing public comments is shown in figure N-2 and outlined below. Comments to the Atlantic Rim DEIS were categorized by their form of submittal: hard copy or electronic (email). Each hard copy letter was assigned a unique identifying number and recorded on a tracking log.

Comments submitted electronically were categorized as a unique email, or as form email Type A or Type B. Each unique email was assigned an identifying number with a preceding letter "E" (e.g. E1, E2, etc.) and recorded on a tracking log. The first instance of form email Type A and Type B were designated TA1 and TB1 respectively.

BLM analyzed each letter, unique email, and form emails TA1 and TB1 to identify potentially substantive comments through a process referred to as Content Analysis. Where deemed appropriate, complex comments were further divided into individual assertions. Comments and assertions within each letter or email were assigned sequential numbers (See figure N-2). Through this process BLM identified approximately 1,960 individual substantive comments and assertions within the comment letters.

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Figure N-2. Comment Management Process Flow Chart.



Content Analysis Annotation

The Content Analysis process was used to identify significant comments and assertions that may require a response from BLM. Significant comments and assertions are identified electronically on the original correspondence (appendix N), along with their unique identifier by highlighting individual comments. If a complex comment is further divided into individual assertions, the assertions are underlined. The letter/email identifier, comment number and assertion number are annotated in the left hand margin of the correspondence. Letters and email may contain comments similar to other letters. In these cases BLM may refer to a previous response, e.g. "Please refer to our response to letter number (insert the appropriate

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letter number).” Form emails TA1 and TB1 contain the comment annotations for all Type A and Type B correspondence.

Key Issue Summary

Comments received by BLM during the scoping process for the Atlantic Rim EIS and during public review of the DEIS, provided a mechanism for identifying key issues regarding the proposed project. In order to assist the reader in understanding these key issues and concerns, the following sections provide a brief summary of each issue. In a subsequent section the document provides a discussion of how many substantive comments were directed to each of the issues summarized below.

1) Transportation

The Atlantic Rim project would result in increased traffic on existing county, state and BLM roads that would in turn lead to increased traffic hazards, higher maintenance costs, required upgrades to roads, and more intensive transportation planning. This issue was initially developed based on scoping comments and Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) input.

Comments on the DEIS noted that the companies and Carbon County often collaborate on road maintenance issues. Other comments noted that upgrading of roads would increase dust and wildlife disturbance, increase the risk of livestock and wildlife loss due to collisions, and result in intercepting and concentrating runoff leading to increased erosion of soils.

2) Socioeconomic Effects

Scoping comments expressed concern that demand for housing might exceed local supplies. Concern was also expressed that the demand for local services such as medical, retail, and civic needs, would exceed the ability of the community to provide for these needs and would require the expansion of local government services without corresponding revenue/compensation from the increased development.

Comments on the DEIS raised concerns that Alternative C was not economically feasible and would result in failure of the project. This was generally attributed to the extensive 160-acre/wellpad spacing requirements under this alternative and the assertion that directional drilling is not feasible within the ARPA. Furthermore, 160-acre spacing is not sufficiently dense to practically remove water from the coal seams and extract the gas resource.

3) Impacts to Surface Water (SW) and Groundwater (GW)

Scoping comments and Interdisciplinary Team input identified several issues relating to hydrology. For surface waters, concern was raised over the production and potential discharge of large amounts of water produced from coal formations into the Colorado River System, changes in water quality and its effects on sensitive fish species within Muddy Creek, and streambed erosion resulting from continuous discharge of produced water into ephemeral and intermittent stream courses.

For surface hydrology, concerns were expressed that roads and road density could intercept and concentrate overland flow, resulting in erosion and impacts to water quality. In addition, accelerated erosion could increase sediment and salt delivery to the Colorado River system.

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For groundwater, concerns were raised regarding potential impacts to groundwater aquifers due to dewatering of the coal seams and re-injection of produced water into poorer quality aquifers and the impacts on wildlife, livestock, vegetation, and related habitats due to a reduction or elimination of springs or seeps.

Comments to the DEIS expressed concerns over reclamation success, the impacts of 2,000 wellpads and 1,000 miles of new roads on erosion, the impact of dust from new roads on forage quality, and the BLM's exploration of alternative road systems under Alternative C. Re-injection of produced water was identified as an issue because beneficial uses of produced water were not considered in the DEIS.

4) Impacts to Sensitive Soils

Scoping comments and IDT input identified the concern that sensitive soils might be degraded, eroded, or otherwise compromised. Among the issues identified were soils with difficult reclamation potential, soils with high run-off potential with attendant erosion risks, and soils with excess salts, leading to increased salt discharges into the Colorado River system.

Comments on the DEIS raised concerns regarding damage to biologic soil crusts especially in light of long-term regeneration of these soils. Deposition of eroded soil as dust was also raised as an issue.

5) Air Quality and Dust

Comments received during scoping expressed concerns relating to increases in regional haze levels and the effect on Class 1 watersheds within nearby wilderness areas. Increased dust and its effects on air quality, visibility, forage quality for livestock, and wildlife and erosion were expressed.

Comments on the DEIS identified potential exceedances of ozone levels as an issue. In question was the study used by the BLM to analyze ozone levels for the proposed action. Other comments asked the BLM to require the use of Tier II and Best Available Control Technologies (BACT) to reduce project emissions.

6) Reclamation Success – Timing, Weeds

Comments received during project scoping raised concerns related to reclamation. Reclamation should be timely and successful in establishing beneficial vegetation and stabilizing soils. Care should be taken to prevent weed infestations, which is also important for successful reclamation. Immediate soil stabilization is an issue, pending initiation of reclamation the first growing season. Geospatial tracking of reclamation progress, adaptive management, and annual monitoring were also identified as needs.

Comments to the DEIS detailed the importance of successful reclamation in reducing adverse effects on livestock, wildlife, erosion, dust, soil quality, and visibility. Observations by IDT members, cooperating agencies, and the public showed that reclamation has been uniformly unsuccessful within the Atlantic Rim pods. Numerous attempts to plant and grow vegetation failed, potentially due to many factors. Among the problems identified with reclamation were drought, unavailability of desirable weed-free seed mixtures, the spread of noxious and invasive weeds by construction equipment and machinery, lack of effective weed control in many areas,

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soils with poor reclamation potential, and a short growing season. In some cases reclamation has failed several years in a row.

7) Range - Livestock Management

Scoping comments raised issues related to livestock management. Reduced forage availability from unreclaimed disturbance and dust on vegetation were identified as issues. Other issues included livestock disturbance and harassment due to increased human presence, damage and reduced viability to range improvements, and compromised range and vegetation quality.

Comments on the DEIS raised issues with livestock disturbance, including lambing and calving grounds; grazing and herd movement problems; and damage to range improvements, including cattleguards, riparian areas and fences.

8) Cultural – Special Management Area (SMA), Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Scoping revealed concerns regarding impacts to cultural resources and the resulting risk of exceeding the significance criteria established by the National Historic Preservation Act. Known risks relate to historic trails and sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and sites not yet identified or uncovered.

9) Wildlife - Big Game/Grouse/Raptors

Wildlife-related issues for big game include protecting and maintaining crucial winter range and identifying and maintaining migration corridors. Sage-grouse-related concerns include identifying and protecting critical winter habitat and nesting/brood-rearing habitats. Raptor populations need to be protected and maintained by providing timing and disturbance restrictions.

Comments received to the DEIS included assertions that the BLM's mitigations were not adequate, that too much disturbance would result in reduced habitat quality and wildlife populations. Concerns were expressed for a large range of wildlife species, including sage-grouse, big game, sagebrush obligate species, sensitive fish, and raptors.

10) Threatened, Endangered (T&E) and Sensitive Species

Of concern were potential impacts to listed or proposed-for-listing threatened or endangered plant and animal species due to potential water depletions to the Colorado River system, effects on downstream listed species, maintenance of critical habitats, and compliance with the Endangered Species Act. Another concern was the impact to sensitive plant and wildlife species, including supporting habitat for endangered fishes within Muddy Creek and preserving or improving water quality.

Comments on the DEIS expressed concerns that long-term habitat loss might contribute to declines in threatened, endangered, and sensitive wildlife and plant species. Further issues were raised regarding the adequacy of BLM mitigation measures for these species, including the approval of exceptions to the 0.25 miles disturbance buffer around sage-grouse leks and effects to greater sage-grouse nesting habitat. Other issues include degradation of water quality in Muddy Creek, lack of reclamation success within the Atlantic Rim pods, effects upon

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migration corridors and big game migration, and the approval of exceptions to mitigation requirements.

11) Cumulative Effects

The cumulative effects of the Atlantic Rim project, when coupled with the additional on-going and proposed development that is occurring in the area is a concern. Effects to wildlife, socioeconomics, recreation, visual quality, air quality, and other effects were all of concern.

12) Recreation and Visual

Potential conflicts were identified between the proposed action and recreational activities, including big game hunting, compatibility with traditional uses of the area, impacts to visual resources, and the potential for decreased recreational opportunities.

13) Well Spacing and Directional Drilling

Comments received on the DEIS raised concerns regarding a lack of analysis in the document on the alternative to implement directional drilling rather than vertical drilling of wells. Directional drilling of multiple wells from a single wellpad would reduce overall area and wildlife disturbance. Directional drilling is a common activity in other areas, but is not considered viable in the Atlantic Rim area due to the shallow depth of the target coal seams, geologic conditions, and the physical process of extracting water and coal bed natural gas.

Well spacing is considered an important factor as well. Data from pilot testing, collected during the interim drilling period, indicate that well spacing needs to be at least 8 wells/section to provide for maximum recovery of the gas resource. Alternative C would restrict development to 4 wellpads/section in many areas, which the companies assert would result in uneconomic conditions and failure to extract the maximum amount of recoverable gas.

14) Phased Development

Phased development was evaluated in the DEIS as Alternative B. Under this alternative the Atlantic Rim project would be separated into three areas, each roughly similar in size. One area at a time would be developed, focusing construction activities within this area, but leaving the other areas undisturbed or in the operational phase of producing gas. Comments from the companies and others pointed out the BLM's policy to provide reasonable access to private lands across federal lands, and that the phased alternative would have the effect of denying such access for 7 to 14 years. Additional comments stated that it is unreasonable to preclude drilling and extraction of minerals, including natural gas for such a long time period.

Analysis of Letters and Comments

As noted above, BLM received over 59,400 comment letters on the Atlantic Rim DEIS most of which (over 58,500) were received from one website. Of the comment letters, a total of 393 letters were found to be unique. If a letter was evaluated as being the same as or essentially the same as another letter or form email it is not included as part of the 393 unique letters. Of these unique comment letters, the BLM found that 115 letters (or 29 percent; figure N-3) contained substantive comments requiring a response from the agency. Those letters with substantive comments were further evaluated as illustrated in figures N-4 through N-6. Figure N-4 categorizes the letters based on the key issues addressed by the comments in

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each letter. As can be seen from figure N-4, the three key issues most frequently referred to in the comment letters (besides the general category of “other”) were spacing/directional drilling, phased development, and wildlife.

Figure N-3. Commentators Submitting Letter with Substantive Comments.

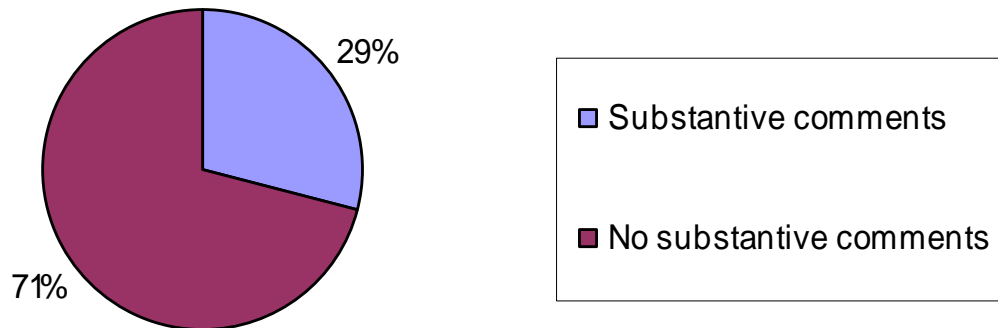
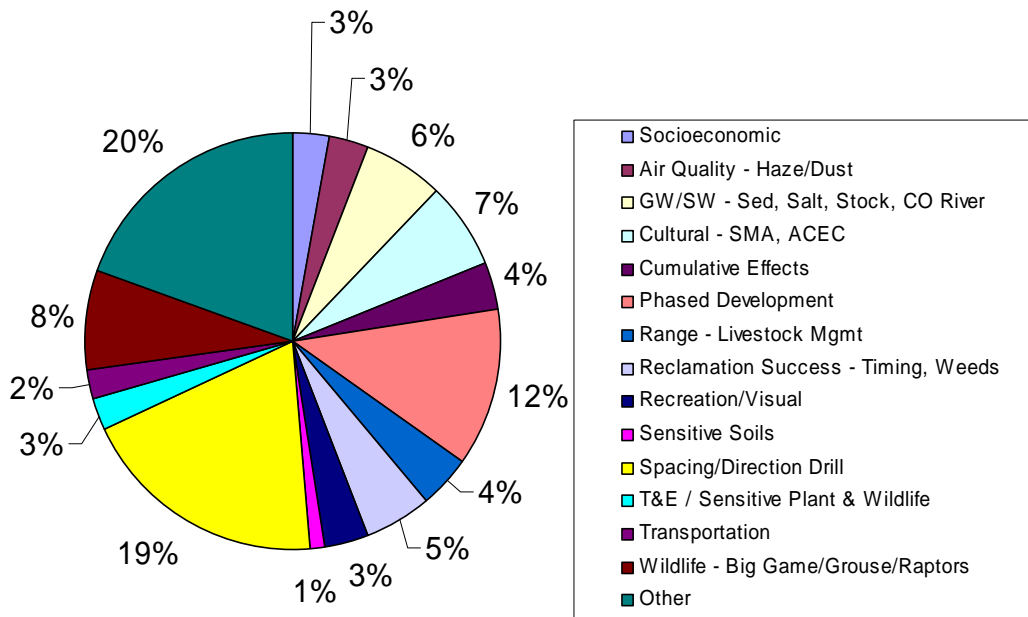


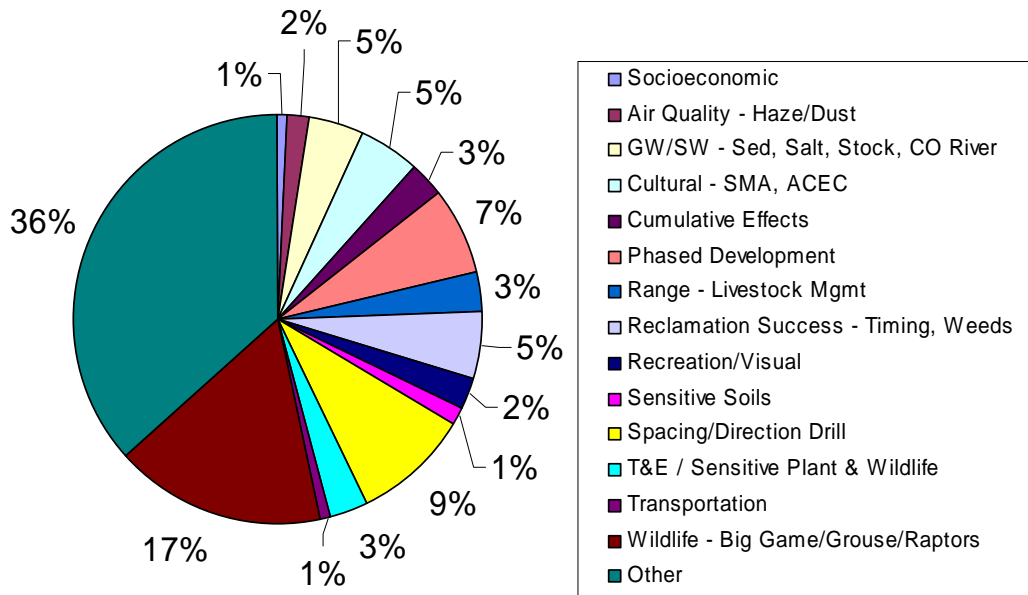
Figure N-4. Total Commentators by Key Issue.



BLM placed the individual substantive comments into categories based on the key issue addressed in the comment. Figure N-5 shows a breakdown of substantive comments by key issue. The three key issues, in descending order, most frequently addressed in the substantive comments (besides the general category of “other”) were wildlife, spacing/directional drilling, and phased development.

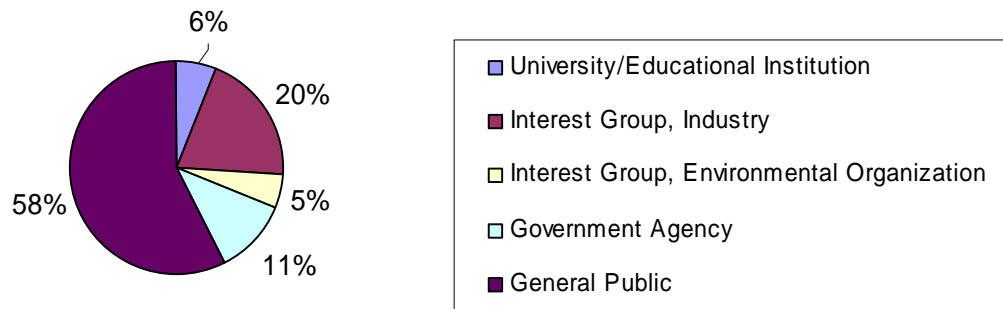
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Figure N-5. Substantive Comments by Key Issue.



Finally, to provide further understanding of the comment letters, BLM placed the letters with substantive comments into categories based upon who sent the comment letter. As can be seen from figure N-6 more than half the letters with substantive comments were received from the public followed in order by industry groups, governmental agencies, universities/educational institutions, and environmental groups.

Figure N-6. Distribution of Commentators with Substantive Comments.



Comment Organization on the Accompanying CD

Letters and email with substantive comments (appendix N) and BLM responses (appendix O) are provided electronically in order to conserve a considerable amount of paper. Comments in appendix N are divided into four categories (folders); hard copy, unique email, Type A form email and Type B form email. The organization of each electronic folder is outlined below.

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1. Hard Copy Folder
 - AR Hard Copy Log – This file contains the log of substantive hard copy letters and their unique identification numbers.
 - AR – Files 1 through 5 – Five separate files contain letters 250 through 684. Letter numbers included in each file are noted in the file name.
2. Unique Emails Folder
 - AR Email Log - This file contains the log of substantive unique emails and their identification numbers.
 - AR – File 6 – Unique E3 through Unique E141
3. Form Email Type A Folder
 - AR – File 7 – This file contains the annotated Type A email - TA1
4. Form Email Type B Folder
 - AR – File 8 – This file contains the annotated Type B email - TB1

Locating a Specific Comment Letter

Initially all hard copy and electronic comment letters were logged together. To better manage the volume of comments, BLM subsequently used separate hard copy and unique email logs, therefore hard copy identification numbers 1–249 are not used as they were electronic submittals. Type A and Type B emails were not logged due to the large volume received. For this Final EIS submittal, only letters with substantive comments are included in appendices N and O. A complete set of comment letters received on the DEIS can be found at the BLM RFO.

The procedure to locate a specific comment correspondence in appendix N for letters with substantive comments is as follows.

1. Determine if you are searching for a hard copy letter or unique electronic email.
2. Search the log of DEIS letters with substantive comments to find the unique identification number.
3. To find the specific letter search the appropriate folder/file (described in the previous section) for the hard copy letter or unique email identification number.

Detailed examples illustrating the procedures to search for hard copy letters and unique emails are provided below.

Hard Copy Letters: If you are searching for a hard copy letter, either open the file “AR Hard Copy Log” located in the Hard Copy folder on the enclosed CD or use table N-1 Log of DEIS Letters with Substantive Comments. Search for the author’s name - substantive letters are listed chronologically by date. Once you have located the author’s name, note the letter identification number. For example the letter from Jason A. Lillegraven is identified as letter number 250. Next, locate the file that contains the letter number, for example letter 250 is located in file “AR-File 1 – Letters 250 through 606.” To locate your letter within the file, open the bookmarks on the left side of the screen, click on your letter number and you will be directed to your letter.

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Unique Email: If you are searching for a unique email submittal, search the file “AR Email Log” on the enclosed CD or table N-1 for the email address of the author. Follow the steps listed above for locating a hard copy letter using file “AR – File 6 – Unique E3 through Unique E141”. If the email address is not found on the unique email log, the email was classified as either Type A or Type B.

Type A or Type B Form Email: Open files “AR – File 7 – TA1” and “AR – File 8 – TB1” to see which letter is similar to the one the author submitted.

Instruction for locating BLM responses to substantive comments are provided in appendix O.

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Table N-1. Log of DEIS Letters with Substantive Comments

Unique Identifying Number	Date Received	Agency, Organization, or Individual
Hard Copy File 1		
250	1/25/2006	Jason A. Lillegraven (letter)
384	1/30/2006	Brian T. Kelly, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (letter)
388	2/8/2006	Ray and Kathleen Weber, Weber Ranch Company (letter)
393	2/9/2006	Douglas Arcand (fax)
396	2/9/2006	Loni McKinney (fax)
397	2/9/2006	Harley McKinney (fax)
399	2/9/2006	Jason Dolce (fax)
407	2/9/2006	Corky Faler (fax)
413	2/10/2006	Bill Wichers, Wyoming Game and Fish Department (letter)
416	2/13/2006	Mike Vandenberg (letter)
420	2/13/2006	Alan Hayes (letter)
424	2/13/2006	Brittany Shaklee (letter)
428	2/13/2006	Angela Pacheco (letter)
456	2/14/2006	John Gillaspay (fax)
460	2/14/2006	Lloyd Denton (fax)
466	2/15/2006	John V. Corra, State of Wyoming, Department of Environmental Quality (letter)
470	2/15/2006	Ken Funk (letter)
471	2/15/2006	Art Zeiger, Commissioners of Carbon County (letter)
472	2/15/2006	John A. MacPherson (letter)
476	2/16/2006	Ron Hedlund (letter)
482	2/16/2006	Shaun Foster (letter)
483	2/16/2006	Robin P. Diedrich, Nance Petroleum Corporation (letter)
490	2/16/2006	John Zampedri (fax)
508	2/16/2006	Hollie Butler (letter)
521	2/16/2006	Joyce Allen (letter)
545	2/16/2006	Linda Winner (letter)
547	2/16/2006	Pete A [last name undecipherable] (letter)
548	2/16/2006	[name undecipherable] (letter)
557	2/16/2006	Marie [last name undecipherable] (letter)
581	2/16/2006	Barbara Parsons (letter)
588	2/17/2006	J.B. Anderson (fax)
590	2/17/2006	Bonnie Egbert (fax)
593	2/17/2006	Debbie Rubeck (fax)
598	2/17/2006	Kole Egbert (fax)
603	2/17/2006	Tiffaney Egbert (fax)
605	2/17/2006	Leigh Nation (fax)
606	2/17/2006	D. Steven Degenfelder, Double Eagle Petroleum Company (letter)
Hard Copy File 2		
607	2/17/2006	Tom Clayson, Anadarko Petroleum Corporation (letter)
Hard Copy File 3		
619	2/17/2006	Kathy Staman (letter)
620	2/17/2006	Rowe Anderson (letter)
632	2/17/2006	John P. Lockridge, Mountain Energy, LLC
636	2/17/2006	Laurie Milford and Jeff Rickerl (letter)

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Table N-1. Log of DEIS Letters with Substantive Comments cont.

Unique Identifying Number	Date Received	Agency, Organization, or Individual
Hard Copy File 3		
642	2/17/2006	Jay Linderman (letter)
647	2/17/2006	Laura Lindley, Bjork, Lindley, Little PC, for Redwine Resources, Inc. (letter)
648	2/21/2006	Shane Spear, Sun-West Oil and Gas, Inc. (letter)
652	2/21/2006	Lane Lasrich (letter)
653	2/21/2006	Michel E. Curry (letter)
664	2/21/2006	Jodee G. Pring, State of Wyoming, State Engineer's Office (letter)
665	2/21/2006	Larry Svoboda, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (letter)
666	2/21/2006	A. William Alldredge, Ph.D. (letter)
Hard Copy File 4		
671	2/21/2006	Erik Molvar, Biodiversity Conservation Alliance (letter)
Hard Copy File 5		
673	2/22/2006	Mark S. Dolar, Dolar Energy, LLC (letter)
674	2/23/2006	Lynn Boomgaarden, State of Wyoming, Office of State Lands and Investments (letter)
675	2/23/2006	John D. Adamson (letter)
678	2/28/2006	John Etchepare, State of Wyoming, Wyoming Department of Agriculture (letter)
681	2/22/2006	Dave Freudenthal, State of Wyoming, Office of the Governor (letter)
682	2/22/2006	Michael A. Saul, National Wildlife Federation (letter)
683	3/2/2006	Jaralyn Beek, Bureau of Reclamation (letter)
684	4/20/2006	D. Steven Degenfelder, Double Eagle Petroleum Company (letter)
Unique Emails File 6		
E3	1/23/2006	Andrew Blair andy_blair@faculty.nols.edu
E4	1/23/2006	Donald Duerr djduerr@hotmail.com
E6	1/28/2006	Jane Robinett jane_robinett@bresnan.net
E7	1/28/2006	Danny Dale ddale@uwyo.edu
E11	2/2/2006	Jeffrey A. Lockwood - Professor of Natural Sciences & Humanities - University of Wyoming Lockwood@uwyo.edu
E13	2/2/2006	Martha Christensen martchris@charter.net
E33	2/9/2006	Gordon James gtjames1940@yahoo.com
E38	2/10/2006	Mark Jenkins mark@thehardway.com
E39	2/10/2006	Linda Costello strega@adelphia.net
E42	2/12/2006	Jonathan Madsen JMadsen@uwyo.edu
E45	2/13/2006	David Ludlam - Fish For Life fishforlife8@hotmail.com 10 Attachments that follow from N.E.W. Electric, Inc. 1) Bud Alley 2) Ivan Martinez 3) Don Hockett 4) Spenser Rossi 5) Shawn Darlow 6) Brad Hubbard 7) Todd Wawrzyniak 8) Gilbert Medina 9) Curt Wendling 10) Mike Ulanski
E45A	2/13/2006	Bud Alley
E45B	2/13/2006	Ivan Martinez
E45C	2/13/2006	Don Hockett
E45E	2/13/2006	Shawn Darlow
E45F	2/13/2006	Brad Hubbard
E45G	2/13/2006	Todd Wawrzyniak
E45H	2/13/2006	Gilbert Medina
E45J	2/13/2006	Mike Ulanski

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Table N-1. Log of DEIS Letters with Substantive Comments cont.

Unique Identifying Number	Date Received	Agency, Organization, or Individual
Unique Emails File 6		
E51	2/13/2006	Amy Lowichik AmyLowichik@lycos.com
E66	2/13/2006	Chris Naumann jcnlmr@msn.com
E67	2/13/2006	Gloria McClain GMcinSJ@webtv.net
E70	2/14/2006	Candace Makowski holywonderland@yahoo.com
E84	2/16/2006	Norman F. Swanton - Chairman & CEO - Warren Resources, Inc. Wrnsanton@aol.com
E85	2/14/2006	Joan E. Binder - Wyoming State Geological Survey JEBinder@uwyo.edu
E86	2/14/2006	Pamela A. Lacey - Senior Managing Counsel for AGA - submitted by Susan Wegner swegner@aga.org
E88	2/15/2006	Barabara Dobos bdobos@bresnan.net
E91	2/16/2006	John Greer - Greer Services jgreer@GreerServices.com
E95	2/15/2006	Chuck Mollica chuckmollica@wyoming.com
E100	2/16/2006	Steve Liles sliles@warrenep.com
E102	2/16/2006	Mary Lou Morrison mamorrison@vcn.com
E105	2/17/2006	Bob Solomon bsolomon@tower-energy.com
E107	2/16/2006	Lloyd Davies lloyd Davies@earthlink.net
E108	2/17/2006	Mike Neumiller - North Fin LLC mikeneu@wyoming.com
E110	2/17/2006	Robert W. Schafer RobertS@hdgold.com
E112	2/17/2006	Arla Strasser - SERCD runkayak@aol.com
E114	2/17/2006	Linda Guthrie - Sr. Regulatory Specialist - Devon Energy Linda.Guthrie@dvn.com
E115	2/17/2006	Richard Currit RCURRI@state.wy.us
E117	2/17/2006	Ericka S. Cook - Petroleum Association of Wyoming Ericka@pawyo.org
E118	2/17/2006	Jason Blake - President - Titan Energy Resources jason@titanenergyresources.com
E121	2/17/2006	Harold Schultz harolds@wyoming.com
E122	2/17/2006	Ellis G. Vickers - Sr. Vice President - Land Management & Regulatory Affairs Warren Resources, Inc. submitted by Shawna Hamilton at sshwarren@qwest.net
E123	2/17/2006	Ken Gobble - Warren E&P, Inc. kgobble@warrenep.com
E124	2/17/2006	Little Snake River Conservation District lsrgcd@yahoo.com
E125	2/17/2006	Jeff Kessler jkessler@xmission.com
E126	2/17/2006	James Raney - Northern Regulatory Manager - Anadarko Petroleum Jim_Raney@anadarko.com
E127	2/17/2006	Claire M. Moseley - Executive Director - Public Lands Advocacy Clair@publiclandsadvocacy.org
E128A	2/17/2006	Sharon O'Toole (Patrick & Sharon O'Toole & George R. Salisbury, Jr.) - Submitted for Ladder Livestock Company LLC, Salisbury Livestock Co., Banjo Sheep Company LLC sharon@ladderranch.com
E128B	2/17/2006	Sharon O'Toole submitted for George R. Salisbury, Jr. of Salisbury Livestock Co.
E130	2/19/2006	Brett Pearson brettpearson05@msn.com
E132	2/21/2006	Dave Welch - National Preservation Officer - Oregon-California Trails Association welchd@comcast.net
E133	2/21/2006	Don Christianson DCHRIS@state.wy.us
E134	2/21/2006	Mike Bersch - The University of Alabama mgbersch@bama.ua.edu

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Table N-1. Log of DEIS Letters with Substantive Comments cont.

Unique Identifying Number	Date Received	Agency, Organization, or Individual
Unique Emails File 6		
E139	2/22/2006	Bill Lee blee@warrenep.com
E141	2/9/2006	David Stout - dstout9@bluemoon.net
Type A Form Email File 7		
TA1	2/7/2006	Sarah Schoenbach - sschoenbach@nrdc.org
Type B Form Email File 8		
TB1	1/23/2006	gallo@ucar.edu